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the Metropolitan Church,
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The Toronto World.

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FOURTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1883. PRICE ONE CENT.

MILWAUKEE'S HOLOCAUST

BETWEEN 50 AND 100 LIVES LOST IN A BURNING HOTEL.

Terrible Scenes—Jumping from Windows—Crushed on the Stones—List of the Missing—Was it Incendiarism?—Some Miraculous Escapes.

MILWAUKEE, Jan 10—Early this morning the Newhall house was destroyed by fire. Between 50 and 100 persons perished, besides many others wounded and maimed. The building was completely destroyed. Total loss half a million. There were a number of stores, offices, etc., on the ground floor.

The fire started apparently in the third floor of the doomed building, over the side entrance on Michigan street, and before the department got the steamer fairly in position the flames enveloped the whole southeast corner of the building. With lightning-like rapidity the flames were carried to the northern wing. Some blundering individual, seeing the reflection of the holocaust on the sky, turned on the alarm from box 31, corner of East Water and Division streets, causing a loss of the work of one steamer for ten minutes just when the fire was at its worst and every window in the building was lined with shrieking humanity. A vast crowd had gathered, but few had self-possession and resolution enough to lend a helping hand. Many of the victims might have been saved if immediate attempts at systematic rescue had been made.

The halls of the hotel were the scene of the wildest confusion. Men, women and children rushed up and down amid the dense, suffocating smoke, avoiding the blinding flames and roaring blaze, and in their frantic efforts rushing by stairways and windows leading to fire escapes and stumbling over the bodies lying unconscious. Aiman stood on the cornice of the fifth story twenty minutes, not daring to leap. Finally he became bewildered by the smoke and slid off his perch to the canvas below. The few who held it could not give it the necessary resistance and the body was shattered to a lifeless mass.

All the while hundreds of people were looking on, nobody responding to the demands of the officers for aid. Everybody seemed spellbound by the terrible spectacle. Above the last unfortunate sat a man crouched upon a window-sill, gazing like one absent-minded into the fiery abyss, motionless, but from time to time sending up a heart-rending shriek. Flames encroached upon him, singed his hair, licked his night-clothes, and with a despairing look he tumbled back into the fire. About a dozen jumped from the Michigan street front. Each leap meant death or shattered limbs, and not less than four unfortunates at one time lay upon the icy sidewalk, only in night-clothes, and blood and brains oozing from the wounds through which bones protruded.

The scene in the alley west of the burning building was sickening. As early as 6 o'clock the bodies of seven unfortunate girls were stretched upon the snow with broken limbs writhing in agony until death ended their sufferings. Several bodies were cut deep into by the telegraph wires. It is feared that the estimate of fifty lives lost is far too low, and that fully double that number was burned or smothered to death in the blazing pyre.

In three-quarters of an hour after the discovery of the fire the building was a total loss. There is loud talk of incendiarism in which the chief of the fire department concurs; also the police who were first on the ground. No tangible ground can be found however for such belief. Antishell, the proprietor, says the night-watchman saw the fire first but before he could do anything the flames shot up the elevator burning on every floor. He is confident the fire started in the elevator. A number of rescued guests say the fire started in the basement, went through the elevator in all parts before the alarm could be given. It is stated on good authority that there was no fire in the rear portion of the building where was a wide pair of stairs by means of which all those quartered in the upper floors could have made escape. However the smoke was so dense and those who were not suffocated lost their presence of mind.

It is reported that there were 350 guests in the house. If this be true the horrors that will be revealed by the removal of the debris will be dreadful to contemplate.

Sixteen out of the twenty-five bodies found have been identified, including that of T E Van Loon, a retired capitalist of Albany, N.Y.

Among the missing are Prof Mason and wife, of the German-American academy, Capt Geo P Vose, U S. civil engineer in charge of the river harbour improvement at Milwaukee, L A Brown, Philadelphia, Mrs L W Brown, wife of the train master of the Chicago Northwestern railroad, John H Foley, electrician, Milwaukee, A H Claffer, Chicago agent of a sewing machine company, J B Kellogg, commission man.

The ruins are so vast that it will be impossible to begin the search for several days.

The firemen worked gallantly, but it was sometime (owing to a portion of them having been a few minutes before called to a small fire three miles off) before their efforts were at all effective.

The jumping cloth did little service. About a dozen unfortunates attempted to jump, but rebounded from the telegraph wires, a perfect mass of which surrounded the two fronts of the building.

Allan Johnson and wife were forced to jump from the third floor. A blanket held to catch them was too weak and their backs were injured terribly. Both died.

Among the injured are Lizzie Ingien, waiter, badly bruised about the face; Tice, clerk, seriously burned while awakening guests; L. Brown, trainmaster of the Northwestern road, seriously injured by jumping from a third story window; Kittie Bailey, Minneapolis, chambermaid cut about the head and face; G. B. Elliott ribs broken, lungs badly burned; B. W. Busenkirk, travelling agent of the Michigan road, jumped from the third floor, striking wires, feet legs and arms badly burned, will recover, S. Martin, commercial traveller, badly hurt; D. Cohen, travelling man was seriously injured; John Gilbert, actor, badly hurt by jumping from a third story window, will recover Mrs. Baker, of Tom Thumb company, badly injured; W. F. Schmidt, Chicago, escaped through the boiler room, face and hands badly burned; E. Burnham, Chicago, escaped with burns.

The following are among the dead: Julia Aurfen, servant, Madison; Walter Scott, employee of the Wisconsin Central road; Mary Anderson, laundry girl, Doylestown; Walter Gilleland, Milwaukee, bell boy; William Gilleland, Milwaukee, elevator boy.

Forty-five persons are now known to be dead or missing.

THE NEWHALL HOUSE

was white brick, six storeys, built in 1857, costing with furnishings $277,000. The building was considered a fire trap, and about a week ago the secretary of the local board of underwriters was asked to make a rate on the building in order that the local agencies might take risks. The risk was refused but it is reported that there is $125,000 insurance outside of this. The ground floor was taken up by the hotel stores, offices railway agencies, coal dealers etc. The proprietor of the house is John F Antishel, who since the fire has become a raving maniac, running up and down the street crying "Oh my God, who set that fire." The chief clerk of the house was Ben Tice, who states that there were 110 boarders and 90 employees in the hotel.

THE MORGUE

was a hideous sight. Two small tiers were soon filled with bodies tightly packed, and then the bodies, girls, women, men, were laid promiscuously on the stone flags. There are thirty-two of them. A strong police force is necessary to keep anxious inquirers in line. Nineteen bodies have been identified. Eight bodies are disfigured beyond identification.

MRS. JOHN GILBERT'S BODY

has been positively identified. The body is charred and bruised. Anguish is depicted on her features. It is said she was Miss Sutton of Chicago previous to her marriage two days ago to John Gilbert (Minnie Palmer's troupe), who is maddened beyond control.

SOME OF THE ESCAPES.

Tom Thumb got out by the front entrance. His wife was taken down the fire escape.

Wm Cramer, of the Evening Wisconsin, was saved through the heroic efforts of Charlie Gressing, a Sentinel typo.

Eleven waiter girls were brought safely across the frail ladders stretched over the alley from the sixth story of the hotel to the roof adjoining the bank building.

Hall, a fireman, was crushed under a large heavy cornice, but quickly gotten out from the red hot plates of iron. He was seriously but not fatally hurt.

Edward Pollock was awakened and gathered his clothes, swung himself from the balcony on the 4th floor to that beneath, and with a dozen others, by means of knotted bed-clothes reached the ground.

NOTES.

The fire engines sent from Chicago when twenty-five miles out were ordered back. The Chicago board of trade also tendered sympathy and assistance.

The fire department called for assistance from the Soldiers' home, but Gen. Sharp refused to send a steamer, at which there is great indignation.

The Minnie Palmer troupe, the Madison Square company and the Tom Thumb party were all in the house.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

Judge Moran of Chicago, has granted Mrs. Scoville a divorce from her husband.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis Central railroad has been sold on foreclosure mortgages to the Pennsylvania railway for $13,500,000.

The administrator of Cephas Woodruff, killed in a disaster at Parker's Creek, New Jersey, has obtained a verdict of $25,000 against the railroad.

Much anxiety is felt at the non-appearance of the Anchor line steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Gibraltar Dec 17 for Boston with a cargo of fruit.

A Baltimore policeman named Pfeisterer, while suffering from cramps entered a drug store and asked for whisky. The clerk gave him aconite by mistake, and the officer soon after expired.

The smallpox epidemic is increasing at Baltimore and there is considerable alarm in Washington. There are said to be three thousand cases in Baltimore under treatment outside of the pest houses.

The New York associated press have elected president, G o Jones of the Times; secretary, Whitelaw Reid of the Tribune; executive committee, Hurlbert of World, Field of Express, Stone of Journal of Commerce.

It is believed in Philadelphia that Donald Reddie, aged 74, who was guilty of several heavy forgeries at Edinburgh, Scotland, including one for £22,000 on a church corporation, was buried here two months ago in the Potter's field under the name of John North.

A Manistee despatch says that John Coady died after fasting 103 days, aged 60 years. His weight was reduced from 190 to 107 pounds. The habits of deceased were temperate, and it is supposed that the cause of fasting was ulceration of the stomach.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The appointment of a president of the Merchants' bank has been postponed until after the annual meeting in June, when it is expected that George Hague, general manager, will succeed the late Sir Hugh Allan.

Smallpox has broken out in the upper Ottawa shanties. At the Mattawan many cases are reported. A gang of men returned to the city to-day becoming afraid of the rapid spread of the loathsome disease.

IRISH NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—Lady Florence Dixie writes, that the whole of the £50,000 she received for the relief of small farmers and colliers in the west of Ireland has been expended. The amount kept the roof over 20,000 persons' heads. She declines to raise another fund on the ground that it is the duty of the government and land league to help the people.

CABLE NOTES.

At St. Petersburg it is stated the czar has signed a decree dissolving all secret societies in Russia.

Arabi Pasha and his fellow exiles have arrived at Ceylon.

The Buffalo Smuggled Electric Belts.

BUFFALO, Jan 10—The examination in the case of James T Foster, charged with having had some smuggled electric belts in his possession, was resumed this afternoon. J H Blossom, custom house officer, testified that the seized goods were not entered in this port. So far nothing damaging to Foster, Milburn & Co. has been introduced.

MORE DISHONEST BANKERS.

The City Bank of Jersey City and a Savings Bank Close Their Doors—More Baldwinizing.

JERSEY CITY, Jan 10—The City bank has suspended; capital $50,000, average deposits $75,000. The Fifth ward savings bank has also closed in consequence of the suspension of the City bank. The president of the savings bank is almost certain the City bank is completely wrecked, and fears his own will be involved to a considerable extent. President Boice of the City bank is also secretary of the savings bank and controlled the finances of both banks. Nearly $2000 was received by the banks just before the close of banking hours. The doors of both banks are besieged by a vast throng of depositors There is great excitement. It is reported that the suspension of the City bank is due to the mismanagement of Boice who is seriously ill. The amount of the deficiency is unknown but it is not large. The depositors include a number of small dealers, some of whom have all their cash deposited with the bank. The treasurer of the board of education recently deposited $14,000 of city funds. It is not known whether the treasurer will be liable for the amount.

A stockholder of the City bank says the bank has been "baldwinized." He refused to give particulars. President Boice, Shaw the cashier, and Beach a book-keeper, confessed to the stockholders yesterday that they had overdrawn their accounts $49,000, so that less than $1000 of the capital stock is left.

THE DANUBIAN FLOODS.

Thousands Roofless in Hungary—A Terrified City Filled with Fugitives—Many Drowned.

VIENNA, Jan 10—The town of Raab, Hungary, and adjacent villages had only been saved from inundation by the frost when the thaw commenced. The water suddenly rose all over the district and early yesterday the inhabitants, aroused by the alarm bells, commenced a rapid flight. A large number of fugitives crowded into the solidly built theatre on the island in the midst of the park, but a new panic arose. The water gradually rising as far as the first gallery. Meanwhile around Raab the dykes breaking at length admitted a deluge which soon reached the inner town, containing 6,000 fugitives as well as the ordinary inhabitants. A considerable number of lives were lost. The flood did not reach some of the higher parts of the town and ceased to rise at noon. The city of Grau on the Danube the seat of the Hungarian primate is also menaced by floods. The inundations in the neighbourhood of the town of Komoran at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube are also particularly extensive.

The Montreal Carnival.

MONTREAL, Jan 10—The ice palace is now assuming grand proportions, the walls having attained a height of nearly fifty feet. The work is proceeding rapidly, and the leading contractors of the city are lending every assistance to get it completed. The structure is beginning to show its unique character and architectural beauties. It will be a crystal palace indeed, the ice being off the St Lawrence and beautifully transparent. As an attraction, it is already drawing hundreds of spectators daily. The site is close to the Windsor hotel, and is one of the most commanding in the city. The grand ball of the carnival promises to be a gigantic success. The governors of the New England states, mayors of eastern cities, and lieut.-governors of Canadian provinces, with their families, have accepted invitations to be present.

Government in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 10—The Cortes has reassembled. Sagasta said the new ministry would adopt the financial policy of the late minister of finance, except regarding the sale of state property. The budget of the current year would show a surplus. The payment of interest on public debt would be secured without selling forest lands. De Orovio, minister of finance in Canova's cabinet, said he would undertake to prove the incorrectness of Sagasta's prognostications. Sagasta stated the king told him he did not desire a change in the policy of the government.

The Doings of D. A. Stewart.

A man named D A Stewart, 55 years of age, was a prisoner at the western police station last night, on two or three serious charges. John Elliott of Shuter and Church streets, discounted a promissory vote for $30, purporting to be given by Mr Thos Squires, the Yonge street dyer, for Day. It was a forgery. Mr Jos McCanseland of King street west also paid Stewart $16 on a promissory note for $125, signed by Wm M Adams, a hardware merchant of Queen street west. This was also a forgery. Stewart gave John McGregor, a Terauley street boarding house keeper, an I O U for $8 for board and stole a pair of boots from a fellow-boarder named Blake.

Young men, and middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Big Fire this Morning.

At 3.30 this morning a fire broke out in Walsh's planing mills in Ontario street. J. Karnochan's lumber yard adjoins the mill. Owing to the severe cold it was some time before the firemen got properly to work. At 4 o'clock when The World reporter left the scene it was evident that the fire would be a very serious one.

Kidney Disease.

Pain, irritation, retention, incontinence, deposits, gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1

Increasing the Fire Brigade.

The committee on fire and gas held its last meeting of the year yesterday, Ald. Adamson presiding. Chief Ardagh reported in favor of two additional appointments to the fire brigade. The committee appointed William Russel permanently and left it to the chief to take on a substitute at his own discretion. A vote of thanks was tendered to Ald. Adamson, chairman of the committee.

☞ Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents at all druggists.

TORONTO'S WATER WORKS.

Statement of the Year's Accomplishments—Receipts and Expenditure.

The committee on water works held their last meeting yesterday afternoon. Chairman Boustead in the chair. Proof sheets of the committee's report to the city council were laid before the members. It deals fully with the labors and accomplishments of the year. The water committee has been very active during 1882, the most noteworthy feature being the completion of the water works extension into the lake. The committee have every reason to believe that the work was well done. An analysis of the water will shortly be submitted to the public. The total number of services laid during the year was 1900. The following statement will indicate the addition to the works since they passed into the hands of the city:

Services up to Dec 31, 1877, under the commission		4518
Added during 1878	2189	
Added during 1879	1862	
Added during 1880	1613	
Added during 1881	2300	
Added during 1882	1900	
		9764
Total services Dec 31, 1882		14,282

The work of laying the new water mains has been practically postponed till the present year. The by-law passed on Dec 14 provides $75,000 for this purpose. Materials have been advertised for to construct these new mains. A considerable number of new meters have been added during the year. The net return for 1882 in comparison with 1881 is as follows:

Revenue 1882	$35,054 86
" 1881	31,636 04
Increase for 1	$3,418 82

These figures do not show the very large increase in the consumption by meter measurement, because, owing to the change in the rate of discount from one-third to one-half, this year's receipts are the result of the smaller price. In order to make a fair comparison, the above amounts must be equalized as to the rate of discount, when the following would be the result:

Revenue, 1882	$35,054 86
" 1881 (revised at 50 per cent	23,727 03
	$11,327 83

The use of the meter is the only way of ascertaining the quantities used by large consumers.

The necessity for additional pumping power is referred to, also the question of a new reservoir in view of the approaching annexation of Yorkville. The works have now reached a point in their history when the question of their being self-sustaining can be satisfactorily answered. If the annual charges against the income are confined to the strictly legitimate expenses of running the works and their maintenance, and the charges for interest and sinking fund, it will be found that there is a surplus this year on the favorable side. This is illustrated as follows:

Revenue and assets for 1882		$211,663 55
Appropriation as per estimates	$229,043 00	
Less amount expended on services, mains, etc, properly chargeable to "Capital Account"	19,800 00	
		$209,243 00
Surplus		$2,420 55

The Board of Works.

The board of works finished up the business of the year yesterday. Ald. Turner in the chair. There was very little business to transact. The city engineer's report not being ready, was not submitted to the board. A petition against the removal of the street railway from Spadina avenue was sent in by Lieut. Col. Drurie and others. The petition from ten ratepayers respecting payment for the expropriation of their lands in the Eastern avenue extension will receive the attention of the city solicitor to-day, probably in time to go before the executive this afternoon. A. W. Godson, Farquhar & Co., Ardagh & Leonard, J. McBean, Richard Dinnis, all contractors, sent in a petition praying for certain amendments to the specifications of the board in letting out contracts for street improvements. The contractors say that the present system is all one sided.

The Retirement of Ald. Boustead.

When the water works committee finished the business of the year yesterday afternoon the following resolution was unanimously carried. The mover and seconder referred to the long and favorable services of Ald. Boustead in the city council, and to his untiring efforts to give the people of Toronto the pure water which they now enjoyed. Ald. Boustead made a short and suitable reply:

Moved by Ald. Evans (St Patricks) and Davies, that the committee on water works beg to express their pleasure in testifying to the ability with which the chairman, Ald. Boustead, has descharged his duties in presiding over its deliberations for the past year, and we also wish to express our regret at his retirement from the city council through business engagements, and trust that his absence from public life will be only temporary and that at no distant date he may deem it his duty to again offer his services in behalf of those who have fully recognized his wise council in whatever position of public trust he may have been placed, and that a copy of this resolution be placed on the minutes of this committee.

The Industrial Exhibition.

The directors of the industrial exhibition disposed of a number of outstanding matters on Tuesday night. From September 11 to 22 was the time fixed upon for holding the show this year. The net profit over on the last show was $4000.

The exhibition committee of the city council met yesterday afternoon, Ald Love in the chair. Mr Chamberlain superintendent of the grounds, submitted a report of the work performed during the year, which will be submitted to the council. A vote of thanks was tendered to Ald Love the chairman.

The $30,000 Dollar Suit Against the Grand Trunk.

The suit of Edward Cornell against the Grand Trunk railway company, fully outlined in The World of yesterday, was continued in the assize court before Judge Cameron yesterday, but was not finished when the court rose. Over twenty witnesses were examined. The counsel for the plaintiff and defendants addressed the jury at length, and the judge will deliver his charge when the court meets this morning at 9 30.

Mechanic's Lien Case.

Judge Boyd sat in county court chambers yesterday and heard the case of Godson against Colson.

It was an action for a mechanics' lien which was tried at the last county court and a verdict returned for the plaintiff for $189. The defendants moved in term to have the amount of the verdict reduced. Judge Boyd set aside the verdict, and entered judgment for $135.

FIVE MILLIONS SURPLUS.

HON MR WOOD BRINGS DOWN THE BUDGET.

How the Finances of Ontario were Derived and Expended—A Heap of Wealth in the Strong-Box—A Midnight Session.

Speaker Clarke took the chair in the legislative assembly yesterday at 3 p. m.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr Deroche (Addington)—Act to amend the synod and rectory sales act affecting the diocese of Toronto.

By Mr Ferris (E Northumberland)—Act to incorporate the Brighton and Norwood railway.

By Mr Lyon (Algoma)—Act to incorporate the Thunder Bay colonization company; act to amend the acts respecting the municipality of Shuniah.

By Mr Gibson (Hamilton)—Act to incorporate the institute of accountants of Ontario; act to amend the married women's property act.

By Mr Meredith (London)—Act to authorize the corporation of London to borrow $200,000, and to issue debentures for the same; act respecting aid to the London Junction railway company.

By Mr Fraser—Act to incorporate the Roman catholic bishops of Peterboro'.

By Mr White (N Essex)—Act to amend the municipal act and the municipal amendment act.

By Mr Waters (N Middlesex)—Act to amend the municipal act to amend the assessment act.

Mr. Parkhill (South Simcoe) asked whether it was the intention of the government during the present session to introduce any legislation for the lowering of the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

The attorney-general said that the question would be embraced as far as possible in the general legislation which the government proposed to introduce.

The Hon. Mr. Wood, in rising to make his annual financial statement, was received with loud applause. He recapitulated the receipts and expenditures of the past year, and announced that the surplus at the close of 1882 was $4,825,566.87. (Applause.) It had been said that were it not for the receipts of the crown lands the government would not be able to carry on the administration of provincial affairs. It was said that they were living upon the capital of the country. Mr. Wood admitted that large sums had been collected from this department, but held that they had been expended in necessary permanent improvements and enlargements. He compared the case of the government to that of a farmer who draws out his capital or sells his timber in order to erect a barn or make some other permanent improvement on his farm. But it ought further to be remembered that the cost of carrying on the crown land department should be deducted from the revenue of that department. During the past eleven years however the government's receipts from that department exceeded the expenditure by $2,221,341. The requirements of the country had advanced so much since the days of the Sandfield government, that a comparison with the financial expenditures of the present day might with advantage be made. In 1872 there were no asylums for the blind, no Mercer reformatory, no asylum for idiots, no refuge for girls, no agriculture college, no normal schools, no bureau of industry, no insurance on public buildings, no board of health, no license grant, no inspections of division courts, no school of design. The sole representative now in the house of the ideas of that time was the hon. member for East Grey. Another source of increased expenditure was the agricultural commission reports. Over the increased expenditure in connection with public institutions, he thought it would be admitted they had no control. He maintained that what the government were doing now, in view of all the increased requirements, would compare favorably as regards expenditure with what was done ten or twelve years ago. In a young and growing country like this anything like uniformity of expenditure from year to year could not be looked for. He proposed however to compare the expenditure since 1879 with that of previous years. In 1873 the total expenditure was $2,460,212; in 1878 it was $2,408,532; in 1879 it was $2,285,282; in 1880 it was $2,423,663; and in 1881 it was 2,286,314. He did not think these figures left anybody much to complain of. He went on to compare the cost of administration of government, of legislation, etc., during these years, with what he claimed to be favorable results, holding that the increase, whenever it occurred, was satisfactorily accounted for. It might be interesting, said Mr. Wood, to note how fast we were travelling in the direction of increased expenditure as compared with our neighbors. It would be unfair to chose Quebec for purposes of comparison; and New York and Pennsylvania he would also omit; but there might be a ground for a contrast being drawn between the states of Ohio and Michigan and the province of Ontario. Both of the former were agricultural states, possessing the same public institutions as Ontario. The total expenditure in Ohio in '71 was $5,259,046, and in '81 $6,740,543, or an increase of 14 cents per head, making allowance for the increase of population. In Michigan in '71 the expenditure was $1,274,364, in '81 it was $2,302,569, an increase of 39 cents per head, also making allowance for population. In Ontario in 1871 the expenditure was $1,816,866, and in '81 $2,286,314, or an increase of 6 cents per head, making allowance for population. (Hear, hear) Compare the expenditure of the province with that of the dominion government which was $15,324,881 in '71 and $25,502,841 in '82. Take the case of the township expenditures throughout the province. Their expenditure had increased from $1,912,040 in '72 to $3,878,915 in '80. That of town councils had increased from $886,666 in '72 to $1,750,034 in '80. He felt that the expenditure of this government compared favorably with that of the townships and town councils throughout the province. Referring to the government's expenditure towards the development of agricultural interests of the country, Mr Wood stated that during the past year there had been produced 143,600,000 bushels of all kinds of grain valued at $94,200,000. The government could not benefit agriculture by adding to the broad acres of the province, or regulate the price of the farmers' grain, but they might assist in bettering the quality and quantity of his products. Mr Woods went on to specify the various expenditures of the government in this direction, characterizing the agricultural college as "the crowning act of the Mowat administration." If any hon gentleman must lose his seat in any agricultural constituency, let him attack the agricultural college. He concluded by saying that no government in Canada or the United States had done so much to advance agriculture, to encourage the tiller of the soil, to increase the value of his labor, or place his occupation in a higher plane than the government of Ontario. (Applause.)

Mr Merrick (Leeds and Grenville) objected to the years chosen by the treasurer for his comparisons of expenditure. The present government he said, entered upon the responsibilities of its office with a surplus on hand of $6,539,000, left by Sandfield Macdonald. He charged the government with taking credit to itself for returning large sums to the people, and with holding any mention of the abnormal receipts which had poured into the treasury within the last ten years. Within the last ten years the government had received from licenses, casual revenue, Algoma taxes, and law stamps, a total amount of $2,011,091. The fact was they were merely giving back to the people with one hand what they took out with the other. Furthermore, the government was in receipt of a sum of $291,000 from the dominion government which was not granted to the Sandfield administration. The Ontario government he held was in no way entitled to the credit of the $7,000,000 of surplus, which was gained by no effort of theirs but by reason of abnormal receipts and payments from the dominion government. He went on to compare the present expenditure with that under the regime of Sandfield Macdonald. According to the method adopted by Mr Wood, the expense per capita for the administration of the province was in '71, $1 12; in '83, according to the estimates making allowance for population, it was $1 23. Legislation for 1871 was 4½ cents per head, and 1881 5 3-10; while the cost of administration of justice had risen from 11½ cents per capita in 1871 to 14½ in 1883. From '74 to '76 this government received a larger sum from licenses than ever before In '76 the number of licenses was reduced, but within the last 11 years $1,155,018 had been taken out of the people by the operation of the license acts. The fines had also been paid into the general account of the license fund, and taken out of the hands of the municipalities. He further charged the government with making various expenditures not authorized by the house, amongst which he specified a sum paid to settle a difficulty at the agricultural farm, a grant of $1000 to Prof. Wiggins, and an addition of $500 added to the reward offered in connection with the Scott murder.

Messrs Ross, Creighton, Meredith and Fraser followed Mr Merrick. The debate was kept up till 12 35 this morning when Mr Fraser moved the adjournment, and will resume his speech this afternoon. Mr Meredith made a very good speech and brought out some new points on the boundary award. It was expected that the debate would finish last night.

THE FIRE RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Mr James Ashfield, chief engineer of the Toronto fire department, submitted his annual report to the committee of fire and gas yesterday afternoon. During 1882 the brigade was called out 192 times. There were 141 fires, 51 being unnecessary alarms, 56 were extinguished before the damage exceeded $10. The most serious fires of the year were: Jan 3, Gillespie, Mead & Co; Feb 1, P D Conger and Robt Hay & Co; March 29, John Oliver & Co; June 17, Hunter, Rose & Co; Nov 9, the Northern railway freight sheds. Total losses, as ascertained or estimated $171,591, insurance on property destroyed or damaged $447,220. During the year four members of the brigade resigned and one was dismissed for insubordination. The total strength of the department, officers and men, was now fifty-six. The new apparatus purchased during the year was five new fire alarm signal boxes $425, 2300 feet of hose, four different brands, $2415. The department has on hand 9500 feet of serviceable hose and 1200 feet of unreliable hose. The steam fire engine, J B Boustead, has been put in good order and placed in Bay street hall under charge of Robt Hill, the veteran fireman. No 2 steamer has been placed in the Yonge street hall ready for use. The number of fire alarm signal boxes now in the city is 97, including 4 new ones. During the year 80 new street lamps were erected, which makes the total number of gas lamps now in use (exclusive of 88 in Queen's park) 2095. These lamps were lighted four extra times during the year at a cost of $625, viz, March 5, May 28, May 31, July 2.

A Tribute to Ald. Turner.

There is no more energetic member of the council than Ald. John Turner. He is chairman of the most important part of the city council—the board of works. The members of his committee yesterday, at the close of the year's business, unanimously endorsed the following tribute, and all of them spoke to it. Ald. Turner replied with thanks. After the resolution had been read, Ald. Turner invited the members of the board and its attaches to accompany him to his private residence in St. George street, where they were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Turner. The resolution was as follows:

Moved by Ald. Taylor and Booth, that this board of works cannot dissolve without placing on record the high appreciation in which the chairman, Mr Ald Turner, is held by the members thereof—individually and collectively—for the marked ability and business-like administration which he has displayed in presiding over the affairs of the board for the past year. The important works completed and projected have made the position of chairman of the board for 1882 unusually delicate and exacting, and the members of the board feel that it is no idle compliment to say that our chairman has been equal to the occasion in every particular. The board further wishes to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and genial deference paid to each of its members by the chairman, Mr. Ald Turner.

Closing up the Year.

Yesterday was a busy day at the city buildings. Four committees met, congratulated each other on all the work they had accomplished, passed resolutions of fealty to their respective chairmen. A number of reports were submitted, and aldermanic rejoicings were everywhere conspicuous. The twenty-eight gentlemen who have sacrificed themselves on the altar of the city during 1882 can fairly be congratulated on their labors during the year.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE PROFESSORS

Short Sketches of Them by an Undergraduate.

NO. I.—THE PRESIDENT.

Dr Daniel Wilson, better known to the public at large and to the students as "Dan," is the worthy gentleman who wields with a firm but gentle hand the rod of empire at University college. He is tall in figure, and slightly stooped, with grey hair and a newly grown beard to match; has a large prominent nose (a sure sign of firmness and ability) keen grayish-blue eyes, bushy eyebrows, and a small well-shaped mouth. His gait is rapid and decisive.

His dress consists generally of a broad-cloth suit, overcoat, sometimes tightly buttoned, but generally flying wide open, plug hat and tiny cane. He used to sport a small black and tan dog, lately this has been discarded as inconvenient, and non-productive of dignity; once seen he is not soon forgotten. "Dan" was born and educated in Scotland and is descended from a clever and illustrious family. He came to Toronto about twenty or thirty years ago to act as professor of English literature and history at University college and has *professed* at those ever since. He is a thorough English scholar, as all who have ever attended his lectures on the Shakesperian poets will freely admit. He is a renowned anthropologist and of late has devoted his entire energy to the study of man's descent, and is still searching for the missing link of Darwin. His recent works on "Superinduced dolichocephale from among races of brachycephalic type" furnish almost conclusive proof of the descent of the human race from a certain species of gorilla or chimpanzee which once infested the Canadian forests, and which perhaps (*mirabile dictu*) used to disport playfully in times gone by about the sacred precincts of University college. "*Hence accordingly we perceive*" the necessity for retaining such specimens of our forefathers as now ornament the museum of that antique pile. But to return to the doctor. His well-known administrative abilities, his general information on all topics of conversation his love of the college and its progress, his sincere good will toward his fellow beings, as shown by many acts of benevolence to the poor of Toronto, his interest in all charitable undertakings, his kindness to the students, all combined to prove that he was the proper person to succeed Dr. McCaul as president of the institution, which, since his presidency, has become a decided success. Under his regime the college residence has been overhauled and renovated, all the lurking germs of iniquity that once infested its walls have now disappeared, and it stands out in unspotted purity in its coating of moral whitewash. Moreover, under his guiding influence changes of vast importance have taken place—changes which affect not only the curriculum but also the method of instruction and the moral discipline of the students. Further changes, dealing chiefly with an increase of the staff, etc., are about to take place, which will mark his reign of office with an ineradicable stamp, and hand down his name to posterity.

NO 2—PROF CHAPMAN.

"Old Chappy," "Spider-legs," "Baldy," etc, are the familiar epithets which are bestowed on the venerable professor of mineralogy and geology at the college, epithets which seem so truly expressive and suitable, that they have grown and stuck to him as naturally as do fungi to a withered tree.

Professor Chapman is by birth English, by education German and by naturalization Canadian. He is what is generally styled an "old-timer," having been at University college some twenty-five years or more, and with the exception, perhaps, of Prof Buckland, is the oldest now on the staff of professors, and in fact may be said to belong to the glacial period in the history of the University. In structure the learned gentleman is crystalline, elongated, double refractive and certainly polyhedral. In other words, he is tall angular and given to shuffling in his walk. He has a decidedly pleasant countenance, blue expressive eyes, a rather finely-cut mouth and a good deal of hair on his face. But as the poet saith:

"He has no hair on the top of his head
In the place where the hair ought to be."

He is bald, oh! so bald—in fact his cranium is worthy a prominent place in the front orchestra chairs at any variety theatre. But he is a good old gentleman and does not patronize such places; he takes more delight in rural scenery and beautiful landscapes